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Greetings to the SOVIET MOON VICTORY

VISIT OF KRUSCHOV TO U.S.A. A VICTORY FOR PEACE

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Due to shortage of staff we regret to cut the size of "Iraqi Review" to its present size. We apologise to our subscribers for this cut, however we shall extend freely the period of subscriptions by six months.

Two Historical Victories for Socialism and Peace

(Editorial of Ittihad al-Shaab September 15, 1959)

THE Soviet Union accomplished, yesterday, a new revolution in the development of science by the landing of the space rocket on the moon, thus scoring a new historical victory for socialism and communism over imperialism and its destructive wars. For many years Soviet science, the builder of socialism and communism has been growing superior to capitalist science, the servant of monopolies and their colonial wars. For years the superiority of the Soviet Union to America has been growing evident in the field of Inter-Continental ballistic missiles. The imperialists acknowledged that superiority but they remained consoling themselves with doubts. Could the Soviet rockets hit specific targets some thousands of miles away? Perhaps the space rocket which hit the moon some 400,000 kilometres away gives an assurance to the war-mongers and save them from an annoying anxiety. The Soviet rockets are capable of hitting any strategical targets on any place on the globe.

The Soviet rockets are the fire which melts the ice of the cold war and thus stirs the breeze of peace all over the world. That is why peace-loving mankind rejoices of the news of the historical victories for Soviet science.

One day after the landing of the Soviet space rocket on the surface of the moon, Premier Khrushchov, leaves for the U.S.A. This is another historical victory over the cold war. It is a victory for the Leninist policy of peaceful co-existence to which the Soviet Union adhered ever since its foundation and from which it has never deviated since. There is no fool in the world today, including the atom maniacs in the U.S., who could claim that the genuine desire of the Soviet Union for peace is motivated by weakness or fear. Peace is the feature of the socialist society which is born after the fall of the war-like imperialist order.

The weak and economically under-developed countries find their interests in the consolidation of world peace and the elimination of the cold war and the armaments race which is attached to it. The burden of armaments, no matter how small it was, exhaust the abilities of the small and economically under-developed countries and impede their economic progress and the flowering of their peoples' lives to farther extent than it does to the big and economically developed countries.

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Premier Opens Journalists Congress

ADDRESSING the opening session of the Journalists Association conference, the Prime Minister, Gen. Qassim said, "It is a pleasure for me today to celebrate the birth of your association. This means the addition of a new active, sincere and free association working for this country and for the elevation of its name and status and for consolidating the country's structure and ensuring its security. The Premier pledged "that we will never dissolve any union or federation in this country. There is no need henceforth, to come back to such affairs. For anyone who committed any offense or any error, there are the deterring laws which bring individual to account."

The Premier evaluated the role of the Press and asserted the freedom of the Press, which "now speaks its mind in absolute freedom in the name of the people." The Premier emphasised on the journalists that they are the emissaries of rapprochement, love and amity among the Iraqi and the Arab peoples.

The Premier once again declared his promise that parties will soon be licenced to operate. He said "On the day of the victorious Army we will announce the birth of parties to serve the sons of the people and the fatherland on the day of the triumphant Army. These parties irrespective of their trends and methods, meet on a common ground and common point, that of serving the entirety of the people and the fatherland."

The Prime Minister was followed by Dr. Faisal as-Samir, Minister of Guidance, who spoke on the importance of the Press and the services the Press was rendering to the society and people.

Congress Resolutions

THE Journalists Association held its founding conference on the 6th and 7th of this month. The opening session was attended by the Prime Minister Maj.-Gen. Qassim. The conference was addressed by the Premier and by the Minister of Guidance Dr. Faisal al-Samir.

On the 7th, the conference held its session and proceeded with the agenda, discussing the articles of the Law of the Association. The elections of the

association were conducted on the basis of a unified joint list comprising representatives of the political groupings in the country. The "united list" of candidates won the elections.

The conference passed a number of resolutions; one thanking the Prime Minister for his attention and patronage of the conference and the journalists and supporting his speech in the conference, another was a resolution greeting the People's Court and denouncing the fabrications and attacks launched by the imperialists and U.A.R. authorities, another resolution denounced the Hammerskjold Plan for the Palestinian refugees and calling for its complete rejection, another denounced the demagogic campaigns against the Republic, another was a support and greeting to the struggle of the Arab peoples especially the peoples of Algeria, Oman, and Aden, another resolution denounced France's intention to carry out atomic tests in the Sahara, another resolution greeted Sayid Kamil al-Jadarchi for his efforts in the journalistic field under the old regime and other resolutions.

The Implications of Elections of the Journalists Association :

(Editorial of Ittihad al-Shaab)
September 9—1959.

ON the 28th of last month, lawyers elections were conducted on the basis of three separate candidate-lists and we discuss their negative implications which found expression not only in the partial superiority of the reactionary grouping as a result of the split among the patriotic and democratic forces and as a result of precluding lawyers who are employees in Government Departments from joining the Association, but mainly in the split itself which is the source of all evils in the present situation in the country. The results of the elections of the Lawyers Associations were but a concentrated reflection of the general situation. But each failure has its positive aspects. The results of those elections have awakened the other patriots to the dangers of the reactionary grouping on the one hand and to the dangers of splits on the other.

On the Report of the Enlarged Session of C.C.

Report Stresses the Importance of the Unity of the Patriotic Forces and of the Solidarity with the National Power.

THE Enlarged Session had an exceptional importance not only because it was held during delicate circumstances but because it led, at the same time, to the identification of mistakes and shortcomings in our work, giving the solutions for their treatment and laying down the scientific bases for a correct political plan for our activities taking into consideration the reality of the stage of the revolution in our country and the special characteristics of our democratic liberation revolution.

The basic political question to which the report was devoted was that of uniting the anti-imperialist patriotic forces, and the strengthening of the solidarity between these patriotic forces and the national government and the leadership of Abdul Karim Qassim; this being the only way towards safeguarding the Republic and guaranteeing its triumphant march.

The report summarised the Party's new experience not encountered before July 14th Revolution.

This is the experience of the struggle under anti-imperialist anti-feudal and patriotic power and the experience of the relations with the national bourgeoisie when the latter is in power.

Our Party was formed and grew under the imperialist feudal monarch and struggled from the start against that regime. It took the stand of consistent opposition to the various but essentially similar governments that succeeded each other. In doing this, our Party was not motivated by a love of opposing, but because its opposition was a national duty, dictated by the interests of our people and the Arab Nation, on all the patriotic forces and elements loyal to the fatherland and hostile to imperialism. In the course of this bitter struggle our Party was subjected to every type of terror; however, it was able to gather rich experiences that helped it in its struggle for liberation and democracy.

Our Party did not however acquire any experience in the struggle during an era such as our new free republican era and under a progressive patriotic government such as the one that arose after the victory of the July 14th Revolution.

We have learned in the past how to struggle under and against reactionary governments. We have now to complete our previous experience with a new and important experience: our comrades and their supporters have to learn to struggle under a loyal patriotic government that sprang from a national democratic revolution with special characteristics; a government towards which our policy is that of support in general. The report summarises this new experience and shows that our behaviour and policy towards the patriotic government was influenced, in

certain attitudes, by our views that arose during the pre-revolution conditions of struggle.

With regard our relations with the national bourgeoisie throughout the pre-revolution years; they were of co-operation with a social class outside the government and exposed to economic and political suppression under the hands of the imperialists and their local agents. Under those conditions the national bourgeoisie, due to its position and special class interests, was less vacillating and more consistent in the struggle against imperialism; it enthusiastically defended the rights of the democratic institutions and was readier to agree on pushing the secondary differences to the back and on bringing out the points of agreement.

However, the position changed considerably with regard the national bourgeoisie after July 14th Revolution. For it has become a group in the government; the chances of economic growth have been opened for it and its political influence grew in comparison to the pre-revolution era; it has become a ruling class. In this new situation and especially in the last few months its hesitating aspect came out more; and it tended to push back the points of agreement with us and exaggerate the points of differences. The report assured that we were sincere to the cause of co-operation and alliance with the national bourgeoisie but we were influenced in estimating it, on many occasions, by our previous estimations without fully grasping the new situation.

THE report points out that the intrigues of the reactionary elements in and outside some government organs and their activities directed towards splitting the ranks, attacking democratic freedoms, their exploitation of the leniency shown towards them, their efforts to fan the dissensions between the patriotic forces and groups of the people and their brother nationalities; in order to pave the way for the intrigues against the Republic and the leader of the country, under the directives of the imperialists and their agents.

In the light of all this, and on the basis of the tasks and the requisites of the situation, the report places the task of struggling for the unity of patriotic forces and the solidarity with patriotic government and the leadership of Abdul Karim Qassim, on the head of all the tasks confronting the national movement at present. The report shows the great importance of this solidarity as the basic conditions for closing every gap in face of the imperialist reactionary intrigues. The report stresses that the main enemy of our people is still — as before the revolution — imperialism which is still strong and in possession of an important economic position and of various means of intrigues and of agents in and outside the country. It also shows that our Republic is still exposed to the threats and conspiracies of the imperialists and the reactionaries; that safeguarding the Republic and guaranteeing order and

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The Agrarian Revolution in Iraq

by Mohamed Hussain Abu al-iss Part III

FROM the start, the peasants responded to the July 14th Revolution. Thus they participated, with the popular masses in Baghdad in seizing the Royal Rahab Palace. The armed peasants of Diwaniyah participated in encircling the traitor Omar Ali, who attempted to stage a mutiny against the revolution and march on Baghdad, and in forcing him to surrender. This stand of the peasants was a decisive factor in favouring the balance of the "Free Officers" inside the Garrison and hence in the surrender of the mutineers.

This response was not accidental. It was in fact a result of fully realising that to overthrow the old imperialist monarchy means overthrowing the political power of feudalism and hence opening the way for the economic liberation of the peasants.

Having aimed at overthrowing the imperialist regime, our national revolution had, in order to guarantee its victory, to strive to destroy the pillar of imperialism — feudalism, and liberate the masses of the peasants from feudalist serfdom. In this sense, the revolution is in essence a peasant revolution with the peasants making up its main army. The development of the revolution and society depends therefore on the correct completion of the

Unless the feudalist system is destroyed and the peasant is fully liberated, society will lag behind in the path of development. The land question forms the democratic (economic) content of our national revolution. To the extent that this question is radically solved, so will democracy take a deeper root.

The land question presented itself directly after the victory of the July 14th Revolution, as an urgent question. Two tendencies for solving the question appeared. One tendency aimed at carrying out a superficial reform with the retention of large landholdings in the rural areas, even after the requisition of the land exceeding the fixed ceiling and distributing it to a number of peasants. This was the tendency adopted and carried out by the rulers in Egypt where a large number of landholdings of the Pashas were left undisturbed, the land distributed forming only a small part of the land, and affecting only 7 per cent of the peasants. The other tendency aimed at a radical solution of the reform and demanded a considerable lowering of the ceiling to where large landholdings disappear from the countryside, and the reform to include the vast majority of the peasants. The first tendency represented the interests of landowners and was strongly defended by the big bourgeoisie, because it opposes the peasants' movement and hence secures the continued domination of the landowners and moneylenders over the peasants. The second tendency represented the interests of the peasants and was defended by the representatives of the popular toiling ma-

sses and supported by all the loyal patriotic forces; for this solution was the only way to liberate the production forces in the countryside, uproot the feudal system, release the creative potentialities of the peasants, raise their living standards and open the way for the industrialisation and progress of the country. It aims at distributing the land to the peasants and especially to the poor ones while still preserving the small landholdings of the middle and rich peasants, and of their equivalent among the small landowners; it thus guarantees the elimination of feudalist exploitation and the destruction of the imperialist pillars in the countryside.

The nature of the government that came directly after the revolution was such that would not enable the revolutionary tendency in the land question to win. The right wing of the bourgeoisie (represented by the Istiqlal and Baath parties and some independents) which supported the Egyptian domination over Iraq in order to block the development of the revolution, was working, in agreement with the reactionary elements (in and outside the government for a superficial agrarian reform that does not liquidate the feudalist system or solve the problem of the peasants. In addition, some patriots were under the impression that leniency towards the feudalists might prevent them from resisting the revolution. There were two Egyptian experts on the Committee for the Codification of the Agrarian Reform Law; these two desired the carrying out of the Egyptian programme for agrarian reform in Iraq; hence they put down a number of rightist proposals, some of which were accepted.

Consequently, the present ARL came as a middle solution. It did not accept the radical solution advocated by the workers and peasants. On the other hand it included articles that reduce the domination of the feudalists and deprive them of a sizeable part of their lands. In this sense and the fact that it helped strengthen and spread the revolutionary movement in the countryside, the Law was a progressive step in the solving of the land problem. At the same time, it included serious shortcomings; even after its full implementation, the percentage of those benefiting from it (i.e. the peasants who will receive land) will not exceed 35 per cent of the landless peasant families. The land problem will remain unsolved for the majority of the peasants; this drawback came as a result of raising the ceiling on landholding to 1000 Donum for artificial irrigated land and 2000 Donum for the rain irrigated land. (A member of the Committee of the Codification of the Law said in an article published in Sawtul Ahrar daily, commenting on this lecture, that the Committee unanimously recommended a ceiling of 500 Donum in the artificially irrigated areas and 1000 Donum in the rain-fed

areas. But the Law came out of the Council of Ministers with the ceilings doubled).

After deducting these large areas from the land belonging to the feudalists, there will be no more than 8 million Donum to be distributed; this area can be distributed to no more than 240,000 out of a total of 700,000 landless peasant families.

Had the ceiling been fixed at no more than 400 donum in the artificially irrigated land and an equivalent amount of other types of land, then about 65 per cent of the peasants would have received land. In that case 80 per cent of the peasants would have been in possession of land; the rich peasants and small landowners would have retained their land holdings; which are larger than the peasant's holding. The difference between the two solutions can be seen more clearly in the Northern Areas, in Sulaimaniyah, for example, no more than 8 per cent of the peasant families can receive land according to the present law; in Arbil and Kirkuk this percentage is no more than 18 per cent.

The leniency shown by the law towards the feudalists and big landowners will make Agrarian Reform a superficial and not a radical one, if the government does not hasten in amending it to the benefit of the peasants.

The law is completely silent about "the confiscation of the lands of the traitors", the principle followed in most revolutionary ARL's; the logical conclusion of this silence is the retainment of the maximum limit of landholdings and the receipt of compensations for the requisitioned land by the feudalist traitors the same as the rest of the feudalists. These traitors will retain a foothold that they can utilise against the republic and its democratic gains. This major shortcoming in the law involves a surprising overlooking of the moves and conspiracies of the feudalists; it does in no way conform with our democratic revolution, its depth and magnitude and with its historic conditions. This leniency has encouraged the big landlords to plot and participate in all the conspiracies engineered against our Republic; the Mosul conspiracy, in which the landlords participated, is still fresh in our memories. Added to all that, the Law did not take into consideration the difference between the various lands from the point of view of the type of crop grown. Thus it did not distinguish between the lands cultivated with rice, those cultivated with wheat and barley or orchards etc. In many areas it, in fact endorsed the large feudalist landholdings; this can be clearly seen when the revenue of the various lands is examined.

Thus the revenue of one donum of rain irrigated land cultivated with wheat and barley is around ID. 1-1.5. The revenue of one donum of artificially irrigated land cultivated with wheat and barley is about ID. 5; while that of one donum of rice-cultivated land in the North is around ID. 10. The revenue

Kurdish Revolt Anniversary

THE 6th of September marked the anniversary of the revolt in Sulaimaniya in 1930. This uprising developed from demonstrations against the faked elections which were conducted at that time in order to legalise the 1930 treaty with Britain and to ignore the rights of the Kurdish people. The uprising resulted with the death of 13 citizens and the injury of 23 other patriots.

Revenue of one donum of land planted with palm trees is about 12 Dinars and that of rice cultivated land in the South is 20 Dinars while one donum of orchards gives a revenue of 50 Dinars.

Neglecting the question of classification of the land and fixing the ceiling according to the crop grown, means that the law permits the owners of palm trees to obtain a revenue equivalent to 24,000 donum of rain irrigated land in the North; it means that the landlords in the areas cultivated with rice are permitted to retain an area equivalent to 40,000 donum of wheat and barley cultivated land in the North; it means that the owners of orchards are allowed to dominate an area equivalent in revenue to 100,000 donum in the North and 10,000 in the south of wheat and barley cultivated lands.

This clearly shows that large landholdings with regard to lands cultivated with rice and orchards are still intact by the law, i.e. the law has kept the imperialist feudalist plunder as far as these types of lands are concerned.

If we realise that 2,000 donum constitute a large landholding in the North, that making this figure a maximum limit on landholding means the exemption of a number of landlords from the application of the law, and depriving the peasants from any land, then we can realise the extent of the leniency of the law in fixing the ceiling on land ownership.

The law did not study the question of "Taaba" practiced in orchards especially in Basrah or the right of the peasant in this system. "Taaba" means a peasant-landlord joint ownership of the palm trees only leaving the land as the property of the landlords or the landowners. The law did not put an end to this injustice and the taaba peasant is still awaiting the justice of the Revolution.

There are other shortcomings connected with the compensation and the rule on which it is based, its amount and the number of persons it includes... etc., which we do not wish to go into now, as they do not form an urgent demand at present.

U.S. Policy and Algeria

(The following is an editorial that appeared in Ittihad al-Shaab).

SOME Arabic papers and broadcasts have published lately a summary of a statement made by the U.S. State Department, in which it claimed that "the United States still attaches great importance to the need to reach a just democratic peaceful solution for Algeria." This statement revealed the real intentions of the United States in this "just democratic peaceful solution" when it expressed its "hope that France itself will be able to find this solution." And that "the United States policy has not changed"; for it revealed that the United States still insists on considering the question of Algeria as an internal question concerning the aggressive French Government, and not as a question of an Arab people struggling for their release from the imperialist system, imposed on them by force of arms for their national independence, for the right to enjoy the wealth of their country, for self-determination and independent development. But, although the statement was unable to hide the truth about the American policy of supporting French aggression in Algeria, these Arab papers and broadcasts published the statement without any comment, some of them went even as far as considering it a proof of a "change" in American diplomacy towards Algeria.

It is well known that American policy is active nowadays in showing "friendship" to the Arab peoples and sympathy for their nationalist liberation questions. In trying to realise its criminal endeavours, it finds some Arab circles willing to sell themselves for these imperialists who have appeared on the Near and Middle East stage after the second World War, established for themselves a foothold in this part of the world as part of their plan to remove the British and French and dominate the peoples and the resources of this area in the hope of dominating the whole world.

These Arab circles, are not satisfied with defending the imperialist American policy, but attack the friendly socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, who have always taken a stand of support for the liberation aspirations of the Arabs and for their national independence questions; they offered and still offer honest unconditional assistance to our peoples in order to develop their national economy, their freedom and independence. Algeria well knows the friends and the enemies of her revolution and always evaluates the material support of People's China offered according to a recent agreement between the two countries as well as the aids offered by the other socialist countries.

While the State Department tries to disassociate itself from the massacres committed by the French imperialists in Algeria and pretends that it desires the end of the war there, it cannot deny that its

policy "has not changed". That policy consisted of supporting French aggression, offering the French Government material and moral aids. During the twelfth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the proposal of endorsing the right of the Algerian people in self-determination, failed, because of the efforts of the American delegation and the delegations of other imperialist countries. In December 1957, the United States and its allies and followers defeated the proposal of seven Afro-Asian states demanding the right of self-determination for Algeria. The Statement declared then that "the Algerian question was an internal affair of France, in which the United Nations should not interfere."

Everytime the question of the independence of Algeria and the ending of the French imperialist war there, is raised, on an international level, the United States stands on the side of French aggression.

American support to France was not limited to international bodies. So far it has granted France some 600 million Dollars as financial and military assistance, in order to continue her barbaric invasion. It is well known that the planes used in bombing the Tunisian village Sakiat Sidi Yousef, were of American make. The French "Observateur" has admitted that "without American aid, it would have been difficult for France to fight in Algeria."

It is noteworthy of mention here, that without the Americans' consent (as head of NATO) it would have been impossible for France to transfer three of her army divisions from West Germany or to have half a million soldiers in Algeria.

In addition, America strives in order to prevent the Algerian people from obtaining arms from other countries. The representative of the National Liberation Front in New York stated last May that "America forbids some states from selling arms to the Algerian Army of Liberation while it is supplying France with arms against Algeria." Then he added "America is in practice participating in the imperialist war against the people of Algeria."

Newspapers published, during the end of May, a statement by the Algerian Minister of Communications which he made in Robat, in which the Minister said that "there are countries who have shown their readiness to supply the Algerian Army of Liberation with arms and military equipment...But the United States is preventing the conclusion of such deals." The Algerian representative at the Conference of the African Countries held in Accra stated last December that "the United States is directly responsible for assisting the French imperialists in pursuing a policy of sanguinary terror and suppression in Algeria."

Oil: Ministry Statement

THE Iraqi Ministry of Oil made a statement on August 30th, reviewing the circumstances and achievements of the Oil Establishments which refute the allegations and attacks made by some papers.

The statement noted that the duties of Government Oil Refinery Administration (GORA) before the Revolution was confined to running the Dora Refinery and outward supervision of the Khaniqin Oil Company. Since the Revolution the concession of the KOC has been ended; a purchase department was set up thus ending the monopoly of purchases controlled by three companies including ICI and reducing prices by 20-25 per cent. This would save ID. 500,000 annually. Moreover, surplus stock of materials was sold, importation of some materials, like rock salts was stopped since they are available locally in abundant quantities and GORA became capable of meeting local demands of sulphuric acid. GORA dispensed with the services of 157 foreign technicians, thus it is now run by Iraqi personnel assisted by Soviet experts whose annual cost does not exceed ID. 81,000 in contrast to ID. 1,000,000 paid to experts before the Revolution. GORA had Iraqised Al-Wand Refinery which was administered

by KOC and Iraqised KOC itself and ended its function as an agency for distributing oil products thus dispensing with the services of 48 British technicians and saving about ID. 150,000 annually.

That step resulted in an increase in oil products from those refineries by almost half. GORA was able to tell on an average 4,000 tons of heavy oil monthly to ships which, if continued, will bring an initial net profit of ID. 210,000 yearly.

The statement added that there is yet plenty of scope for achieving other reforms which will include working refineries to full capacity of three million tons of oil products and 25,000 tons of lubricating oils as against 1,250,000 tons of oil products and 12,000 tons of oils produced at present. The surplus will be exported thus bringing some few million dinars of revenue. Expansion of production of natural gas will bring an annual revenue of ID. 170,000 and Dora capacity can be raised to 80,000 tons of bitumen valued at one million dinars in foreign markets.

In conclusion the statement noted that the actual savings to the national economy which resulted from the take-over of the GORA amounted to more than ID. 5 million, i.e. 15 per cent of the capital.

SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

ON the 6th of September, Ittihad al-Shaab, carried an article entitled: "The Sino-Indian relations are strong that cannot be severed by imperialist intrigues and vilifications." The paper dealt with the distortion of facts, fabricating reports and events and exaggeration of reports concerning the recent Sino-Indian border situation, practiced by local reactionary Press.

The paper talked of the historical relations between People's China and India which started from

The hostile attitude of the United States towards the Algerian people is natural; for this imperialist country can only look at the struggle of any people desiring liberation, progress and peace from the point of its imperialist interests that oppose the interests of the peoples. One of the first reasons for American support to France is the presence of American bases in Morocco and the dangers to these bases that the victory and liberation of Algeria entails. Another reason is the agreement of the French Government to include American monopolies in the plunder of the Algerian national wealth, especially oil and uranium. The French army is not only fighting for the interests of the French monopoly capitalists, but for the defence of the interests of American monopolies as well.

The Arab peoples cannot be deceived by the tales of "friendship" which the imperialists circles are boosting for these circles have always taken a hostile attitude to the question of Arab liberation.

the birth of the Chinese People's Republic. The paper pointed out that "The two governments were able to give the world an example of solving the disputes through peaceful negotiations." The paper recalled the Sino-Indian relations were founded upon "the principles of peaceful coexistence, namely, the respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the non-interference in the internal affairs and the refrainment from threats with aggression etc."

The paper noted that the imperialist and reactionary forces are frightened by the friendship of these two great Asian states. It referred to the provocative calls made by the reactionary Prajah Socialist Party on this question. The paper referred to the reality of the situation from the fact that the Sino-Indian borders extend to 700 miles and hence "it is probable that minor accidents take place. This is more so, when we recall that Nehru declared during the mutiny in Tibet that there are some spies on the borders who are trying to enlarge the scale of these incidents by agitating their local collaborators."

The paper continued to say, "Peace-lovers of the whole world wish that the Sino-Indian relations remain as good example for the relations between states of different social orders. They realise that Jawaharlal Nehru appreciates the importance of these relations regardless of the pressure to which his policy is subjected. This pressure comes from the provocations and exaggerations of the Indian reac-

tionary expansionists such as the Prajah Socialist Party. Mr. Nehru gave a good example by not responding to the provocations of the representatives of such party in the Indian Parliament. He refused to say there is a problem with China which requires the language of bombs or to be presented to the United Nations."

In conclusion, the paper noted that "People's China, the socialist country, pursues in its international relations, the policy of peaceful co-existence taking as its guide the Leninist principle of the possibility of peaceful coexistence between two different social orders thus expressing the reality of the Chinese people who no longer approve of aggression or attacks. The interest of the peoples is one and the same, namely peace. In as much as the governments respond to their peoples, the will of peace will triumph over. This is manifested clearly in the policy of People's China and every other Socialist country. That also brings rejoice to all peace-lovers in the world and grief to the war-mongers and their trumpeters."

Prison Massacre

ON September 3rd 1953 Nuri as-Said's regime made a massacre in the Kut prison of political prisoners in which 8 martyrs fell dead and 94 prisoners were injured, whilst the total number of prisoners was 123 prisoners. This massacre was planned plot as part of the government's efforts to liquidate the national movement. It followed a wave of reactionary and terroristic measures characterised by the desire to revenge from, and liquidate the patriotic forces. About two months before this massacre, another massacre in the Baghdad prison took place where also a score of political prisoners were murdered by the treacherous regime.

The communists and patriots showed remarkable heroism in resisting the reactionary and brutal measures in the prison and never lost their faith in their people and the inevitability of their victories in spite of those monstrous massacres.

MOON VICTORY

(Continued from Page 2)

The people of our young Republic which is besieged by covetous circles and on which the imperialists engineer plots and intrigues, find in the visit of the Soviet Premier to the U.S. and his consistent struggle for the elimination of the cold war, a genuine hope in the prevalence of peace and tranquility in this part of the world, and a new prop for the independence and security of our country.

The relaxation of international and consequently the elimination of the cold war will create the convenient international situation to solve the problems of the Arab nation in its mighty struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Obituary

A Great Fighter for Peace



WITH great sorrow we announce the death of the prominent peace fighter the late Shaikh Abdul Karim al-Mashta, the president of the National Council of the Iraqi Peace Partisans. He died on the evening of September 1st, "Ittihad al-Shaab" specified its editorial on the 3rd of September paying tribute to the late Shaikh.

The Shaikh was a prominent progressive religious leader and outstanding figure in our national and democratic movement. He was never deterred by illness or old age from continuing his tiring struggle for the cause of peace and progress.

Ever since the Second World War he cooperated with the communists and democrats and advocated the unity of patriotic forces. He wrote many articles laying bare the truth of Fascism and fanaticism preached by some pro-Nazis. He participated after the war in the patriotic demonstrations led by the communists and the National Liberation party. He contested the 1948 Parliamentary elections and adopted the demands of the people and launched a popular campaign. When the World Peace Movement came into being, al-Mashta was among the first who joined and defended it at a time when supporting the Peace Movement required sacrifice and endurance. Later he was elected a member of the World Peace Council. When the July Revolution broke out, he was one of the first to defend democracy and devoted his pen to the promotion of national unity which embraces the communists, democrats and all other patriots.

Indeed, the Iraqi people and the democratic liberation movement have all suffered a great loss. He will be remembered by all those who strive for peace and a better life.

EDITORIALS OF THE WEEK

(Ittihad al-Shaab editorials).

FOR THE ENSURANCE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE COMING WINTER SEASON.

9th September 1959.

THE Military Governor General's statement prohibiting landlords from entering lands subject to the administration of the agrarian reforms, banning the ejection of peasants without legal warrant, ordering the return of the ejected peasants to their farms, ordering the release of all detained peasants, along with other measures outlined by the statement; and the statement of the Minister of Agrarian Reform concerning the trespass of landlords and the obstructions they place in the way of production — all these measures constitute good steps which are evaluated by citizens. Lately the peasants became the target of ejections, detentions and trespasses which retard the agricultural output at a time when the winter harvest is setting in.

Had these trespasses persisted, the agricultural production would have been exposed to serious shortages due to the endeavours made by the big landowners to obstruct the Agrarian Reform Law through their influence which they are now again exploiting. This had come in the wake of the trespasses and arrests directed against the peasants associations and the responsible men as well as in the wake of the campaign directed against them by some newspapers.

However, prompt compliance with the orders of the Military Governor General and the Minister of Agrarian Reform, is in fact the thing that is essential. This calls for close supervision on the local administrative authorities and the police authorities assigned to implement these orders.

Further, the main guarantee for the success of the forthcoming harvest, for avoiding any need to import wheat from abroad and for checking rising prices is to reopen the peasant associations that have been closed and release their men. This, further, requires the authorities to cooperate with these associations in increasing production, distributing loans to peasants and in other measures necessary to ensure a good harvest. The experiences of one year in the life of our Republic have shown that the peasants associations are indispensable for ensuring production. Nothing can relapse the peasants associations after the authority of feudalism has been broken up and after the landowners who were affected by the Agrarian Reform Law are refusing to cooperate in the field of cultivation.

Election Implications

(Continued from Page 3).

The fruit of that was the agreement reached on a common list of candidates for the Journalists Association elections. This common list of candidates won on Monday although the independent journalists especially editors had reservations against some of the candidates for the executive committee. This was prompted by sincerity to the Republic and to its democratic line. It is only fair to state that the independent journalists were entitled for inclusion in the unified list of candidates. Respecting, as we do, their point of view, we did not approve, however, their submitting an amended list.

The editors and friends of "Ittihad al-Shaab" voted for the unified list, thus honouring their pledge and upholding the unity of the national ranks. This was so in spite of the fact that the rightist journalists, not exceeding 20 in number, did not fully live to the same pledge at the time of voting as can be clearly seen from the number of votes polled by each candidate.

In spite of the above, the results of the elections have indicated the extent of the keenness of the overwhelming majority of the journalists on the unity of ranks and on ensuring a high standard of maturity for the Iraqi Press and journalists in comparison to the vulgar Press in some countries where corrupt Press and cheap competition between journalists are in ample evidence.

The results came as a genuine expression of the popularity of the slogan of the unity of ranks. The patriotic journalists are the mouthpiece of the patriotic forces. In Monday's secret ballot, they gave faithful expression of the wishes of the patriotic movement. The results also provide a clear testimony of the bankruptcy of the ideas of the advocates of disunity as well as their complete isolation in spite of the various masks which they use to cover up their subversive designs against the unity of the patriotic forces.

Here again, coordinated action has confirmed itself as the best line to be pursued to uncover the advocates of disunity, to expose their endeavours and to isolate them. On the other hand, the disunity of the patriotic forces provide the favourable atmosphere to cover up the activities of the reactionary forces.

The elections for the two associations, the Lawyers' Association and the Journalists Associations constitute two little and highly significant experiments as regards the major cause, the cause of the unity of the patriotic forces from both the passive and positive aspects.

Friday, 28—8—1959.

Hammerskjöld Plan Should be Rejected in Full; Need for Serious Work for the Solution of the Palestine Question.

THE Hammerskjöld report is no more than another amended copy of the Dulles recommendations about the Palestine question in 1955. The main aim of this plan is to liquidate the previous resolutions of the United Nations concerning the return of the refugees; these same resolutions that Israel and the imperialist countries ignored. This plan includes economic articles hiding the desire of American imperialism to economic infiltration in the Arab East and all the political domination this entails. This plan both in its articles about settling the refugees and its "economic" articles, aim, among other things, at retaining the Palestinian refugees outside their fatherland and liquidating the question of their explicit right to return to their land and be compensated for their properties; i.e. liquidating the entire Palestinian question.

It is well known that Hammerskjöld has visited Cairo at the beginning of last July and presented his plan to the rulers of U.A.R.; since then news have been heard about the agreement of these rulers to settle the refugees in Sinai and about a secret memorandum to the United States; their papers have been writing about the question of the refugees being the concern of the U.A.R., Jordan and Lebanon only; these papers called for a meeting between these three states in order to take a decisive resolution about the refugees. But the Lebanese Government's rejection of the plan forced the U.A.R. rulers to accept the Lebanese proposal for an Arab Meeting in Beirut to study the plan, the Palestine question being a matter that concerns all the Arab people.

It is noteworthy to recall that Hammerskjöld had given some statements about his plan but Salah Salem reproached him saying that these are matters that should not be discussed with journalists. Meanwhile their papers published the plan without any comment. All this can only show that the plan is acceptable from the point of view of the rulers of U.A.R.

This suspicious behaviour continued throughout the Arab Experts conference held in Beirut. The Secretary General of the Arab League, the organisation that is in the service of Egyptian diplomacy, asked that the sessions should be closed a member of the Lebanese Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee stated that the Secretary General has also declared in one of the closed sessions, that the U.A.R. does not object to the Hammerskjöld plan aiming at integrating the refugees in the economic life of the Middle East.

The two opposite trends, the liberal anti-imperialist and the pro-imperialist trends in Arab politics, are reflected in the attitude to the Hammerskjöld plan; it is quite expected that difference in opinions will arise during the discussion of the subject. One look at the communique issued at the end of the conference is enough to show this inevitable antagonism. For this communique included a rejection of the article concerning the settlement of the refugees; this is a victory to the refugee cause and to the Arabs and a partial defeat to the pro-imperialist policy. But the other articles of the plan read in practice to the settlement of the refugees; if these articles are not firmly rejected then the result will be a success of the imperialist plan in liquidating the refugee and the whole Palestine questions. For giving the refugees millions of dollars on the basis of employing them in construction projects in the countries they inhabit, can only mean their actual integration in the economic life of these countries and hence their settlement and the infiltration and domination of American capital; and this is the essence of the plan.

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Report of C.C.

(Continued from Page 4).

prosperity require strengthening the solidarity of all patriotic forces and the joining of the people, the necessity of putting aside the secondary differences between the patriotic forces and consolidating their co-operation on the basis of the common national aims to which the Leader referred in July 14th last and in his directives given by the Minister of Guidance.

The report stresses that co-operation with the national bourgeoisie does not mean remaining silent about mistakes or abandoning criticism; on the contrary it requires the criticism of mistakes and negative attitudes in a spirit of solidarity. It is impossible to ignore the partial contradictions between the various national democratic classes or the wrong and negative attitudes of this or that class. In order to treat these mistakes in a peaceful way and with the aim of strengthening the unity and solidarity between these classes, criticism and self-criticism is indispensable. Being silent about mistakes and negative attitudes can only mean forsaking the interests of the people and those of the workers and peasants in particular. Whilst exaggerating the partial contradictions between the national classes and making them more important than the total contradictions, between the people and imperialism, does not serve but threatens the unity of ranks.

The report points out that the question of safeguarding the Iraqi Republic and consolidating its democratic gains, does not concern our people alone, but also concerns all the Arab peoples desiring liberation and democracy and hoping to see our Republic as a model of the democratic regime they aspire for.

From our Mailbag.

FROM Calcutta — India, comes a letter from the National Book Agency (Private) Ltd., in which they express interest "of a section of customers who will hardly get the kind of news your journal distributes." The trade terms, and the subscription rates were asked for, so that "bulk supplies" would be sent to them.

FROM Vienna — Austria, comes a letter from Dr. Adolf Lowy. Dr. Lowy said that he had met, during the World Youth Festival in Vienna, some of the Iraqi youth, and that they gave him a copy of the No. 4 of the Iraqi Review. "On reading your Review, I found that it was the most interesting and informative paper on the Middle East situation I have ever seen" said Dr. Lowy. He requested that we regularly send him the Review.

Landlords Rebuffed

THE Military Governor General Maj.-Gen. Abdi issued notification this week concerning the Agrarian Reform Law. The notification prohibited the landowners or their agents from entering the land which was requisitioned by the Agrarian Reform. The notification also prohibited the deportation of peasants from their land without legal justification; it ordered the immediate return of the deported peasants. All those who rented land in accordance with contracts with Agrarian Reform, and who are under arrest must be released on bail, the notification ordered. The purpose of this notification was to protect agricultural production in the requisitioned lands and to avoid the trespassings which might take place in this respect, as well as maintenance of security and order in the agricultural areas.

Hammerskjoeld Plan Rejected

(Continued from Page 11).

There is in fact a conspiracy planned by the American imperialists in full agreement with Cairo and Amman rulers. This is shown by the behaviour of the rulers of U.A.R. in trying to settle the refugees in Sinai and from the statements of Hazaa al-Majali about the Palestinian refugees in Jordan being "Jordanian subjects". Although the main aim of the rapprochement between the rulers of Amman and Cairo is the pooling of efforts against the Iraqi Republic, one of the other basic aims is the liquidation of the Palestine question through the execution of the American Zionist Plan about the practical settlement of the refugees with the help of American capitals which are infiltrating to the U.A.R. under various names and shapes.

Today it is Nasser and Hussein who are boasting this about "the elimination of Israel" and "wresting the rights of the Arabs in Palestine"; but everybody knows that the policy of Jordan and the U.A.R. is in full agreement with imperialism, propagating its projects, combatting the national movement, plotting against the Iraqi Republic and remaining silent about the crimes of the imperialists in Algeria, Aden and Oman. For how can Nasser reconcile between the slogan "elimination of Israel" and accepting the United Nations Forces in Sinai, opening the Aqaba Gulf for Israeli ships and spreading propaganda for the imperialist policy?

The immediate practical steps that the Arab countries should follow is to reject the Hammerskjoeld plan as a whole and strive to carry out the previous resolutions of the United Nations on the Palestine question—those resolutions which were adopted by the Bandung and other Afro-Asian Conferences and rejected by Israel instigated by the imperialists. In succeeding in carrying out these resolutions combatting the imperialist dominations and projects in the Middle East and the elimination of imperialism and the rule of its agents and that of its criminal Zionist lackey which was and still is a means of aggression and provocation in the hands of the imperialist, ... the road towards a final and just solution for the Palestine question will be opened.